The Pyongyang Times

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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Somali National University after receiving it

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the editor of "La Nacion," organ of the Government of Chile

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Somali National University

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 26 the visiting delegation of the Somali National University.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Dr. Salah Mohamed Ali, President of the Somali National University.

On hand was Chi Chang Ik, First Vice-President of the Kim Il Sung University.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Finnish Communist Party

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on June 26 the delegation of the Finnish Communist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Leo Suon Paa, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party.

On hand was Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Editor of "La Nacion," Organ of Chilean Government

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 26 Oscar Waiss, Editor of **La Nacion**, organ of the Government of Chile, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Chong Jun Gi, Responsible Editor-in-Chief of **Rodong Sinmun** and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guest.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives GDR Ambassador to Korea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 29 Georg Henke, Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country, who paid a call on him to bid farewell before leaving for home at the recall of the home government.

Present on the occasion was Foreign Minister Ho Dam.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sees Acrobatic Performance Given in Celebration of 20th Anniversary of Founding of Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw on the evening of July 5 an acrobatic performance given at the State Acrobatic Theatre in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe.

Also seeing the performance were Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Kim Jung Rin, Han Ik Su, Hyon Mu Gwang, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Gun Mo, Nam Il and Hong Won Gil.

Comrade Kim Song Ae also appreciated the performance.

Also seeing the performance were Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Ministers of the Cabinet; responsible functionaries of the Party and government bodies and working people's organizations; generals of the Korean People's Army; responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press; and working people in the city.

The Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe founded by the fatherly Leader has traversed a proud path for 20 years under his deep solicitude and, in this course, created a large number of excellent acrobatic works and put them on the stage. Thus, while enjoying deep love of the people, it has made a great contribution to educating our people to have the infinite loyalty to the Party and revolution, ardent love for the socialist country, indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary optimism.

When the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the box to the loud strains of welcome music, the entire spectators rose from their seats all at once and warmly welcomed him with the stormy cheers of "Long live the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged, thunderous applause rocking the hall.

Put on the stage were colourful repertoires showing the shining successes made in our acrobatic art which has efflorescd and developed on the steadfast stand of *Juche*, embodying the revolutionary literary and art idea of the Leader.

The performance was highly acclaimed by the spectators for its rich political and ideological contents as well as the valour and superb feats of acrobats.

When the performance was over, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung congratulated the acrobats upon their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Comrade **Ludvig Svoboda**, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Lubomir Strougal**, Premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN and they received a reply telegram from the latter.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a personal letter of greetings from Colonel **Michel Micombero**, President of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Lieutenant General **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, in connection with the nationalization by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic of the oil pipe lines of the "Iraqi Oil Company" belonging to the imperialist oil monopolies and their installations in Syrian territory and a message of greetings to **Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, in connection with the nationalization by the Iraqi Government of the "Iraqi Oil Company" run by the imperialist oil monopolies and received reply telegrams respectively from them.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Sirima R.D. Bandaranike** in connection with the proclamation of Ceylon as the Republic of Sri-Lanka and her reassumption of office as Prime Minister and a message of greetings to **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, in connection with the successful carrying out of the referendum in Cameroon on May 20 and the proclamation of the United Republic of Cameroon and received telegrams of thanks respectively from them.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, and another from the **Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile**, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Chile.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a personal letter sent by Prince **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, replying to his message of greetings sent on the second anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram from **Josip Broz Tito**, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the latter's 80th birthday and a telegram from **Gregoire Kayibanda**, President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda, in answer to his message of greetings sent to the latter in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Rwanda.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram sent by **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, expressing thanks for having dispatched a delegation to the funeral ceremony of the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Guinean Democratic Party.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Enrico Berlinguer**, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, on the occasion of the latter's 50th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Algeria, to Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Somalia, to **Michel Micombero**, President of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Burundi, to **Gregoire Kayibanda**, President of the Republic of Rwanda, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Rwanda, to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the occasion of the national day of Tunisia, to His Majesty **Mohammad Zahir Shah**, King of the Kingdom of Afganistan, on the occasion of the independence day of Afganistan, and to the **9th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.**

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Messages and Letters from Foreign Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received on his 60th birthday congratulatory messages from the members of the "Kim Il Sung Brigade" of the Sassenburg Silk Mill of the German Democratic Republic; K.D. Malabia, President of the All India-Korea Friendship Association and Member of Parliament, A.N. Bidiaremkar, General Secretary of the Association and Member of Parliament, and Umph Rakash Mantri, Secretary of the Association; Jorge Irisiti, Representative of the Uruguay Socialist Party in Chile; Leonardo Lopes Monsalbe on behalf of the Ecuadorian revolutionaries; Pabo Rintala, Chairman, Mirjam Biryetuominen, General Secretary, and Sepo Kanerba, Peka Tapola, Nils Torbalds and Sepo Niskaden, Secretaries, of the Finnish Peace Committee; L.P. Allen, Deputy Minister of Health of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Chairman of the National Youth Union and Member of Parliament; Princess Voknor, General Secretary, and Nensistil Daigdal, Secretary of the Organizational Department, of the National Women's Congress of Sierra Leone; Hideo Urabe, Chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Sow Abdoulaye, President of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Mali; Matti Louekoski, Minister of Administration and Development of the Republic of Finland; the "Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Korean People for the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland" in Rangoon, Burma; Lalta Wasid, Head of the Palestine Doctors Association; Ichio Asukata, Chairman of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association and Mayor of Yokohama; Mulham Karam, Chairman of the Lebanese Editors Association; Monti Cooal, National Chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association; the Iraq-Korea Friendship Association; Chairman Prem Bahadur Kansakar, on behalf of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; Carlos Moralez Abarsua, Chairman, and Fernando Murillo Bianya, Secretary General, of the Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; Bubudou Koure, Manager of the Mali Porcelain Factory; E. Garcia, Delegate of the Spanish Trade Unions to the Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers; and from Chairman Ahmed Amin Aldiyab on behalf of the "Korean Village" People's Council in Bahari District, Khartoum, the Sudan.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received congratulatory messages and letters also from Fahed Abdul Aziz Al Masaid, General Director and Responsible Editor-in-Chief of the Kuwait Publishing House "Allai Alam;" Madan Mohankura, Responsible Editor-in-Chief of the Indian paper **Savela**; Mohammad Ikram, Director of the Pakistani paper **Masawat**; Director Nasir Kazmi on behalf of the "Kazmi" Publishing House of Pakistan; Didas Gufuta, Editor-in-Chief of the Indian monthly journal "Contemporary;" Mitsuo Mutai, General Director of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun** and Shiro Hara, its Deputy Representative Director and Chief Editor, and Jitsuo Hasegawa, Director and Chief of the Editorial Board, of the paper; Anton Tushu, Director of the Austrian Publishing House "Anton Tushu" on behalf of the employees of the publishing house; and from Jamirl Rahman, Editor of the Pakistani paper **New Times**.

In addition, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received a deluge of congratulatory messages and letters from public organizations, struggle organizations, friendship associations, study groups of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung and many public figures in various countries of the world.

The congratulatory message to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from Leonardo Lopes Monsalbe on behalf of the Ecuadorian revolutionaries reads:

On April 15, 1972, the day of world-historic event, which is the 60th anniversary of the birth at Mangyongdae of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader and guide of the Korean people and outstanding Marxist-Leninist, we Ecuadorian revolutionaries who have acquainted ourselves with your great revolutionary ideas and your exemplary career through your works of genius and other materials, extend our sincere greetings and warm congratulations to you.

The teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung are a valuable guiding principle in revolutionary activities, which is a further enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theories and an immortal contribution to the interests of the proletariat of the whole world.

The congratulatory message from Jamirl Rahman, Editor of the Pakistani paper **New Times**, says:

The history of revolutionary struggle of Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is a history of struggle for the liberation of the world people, a history of struggle in which you led the imperialists to ruin and a glorious history of struggle woven with the great exploits you have performed by opening a broad avenue for the complete and final victory of socialism and communism throughout the world and leading the people along this avenue.

On the occasion of the auspicious 60th birthday of Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, we once again sincerely wish that Your Excellency Premier, the great Marxist-Leninist, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people and the great teacher of the progressive journalists of the whole world, will enjoy a long life and good health for the reunification of Korea and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and for the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism throughout the world.

Report on 4th Plenary Meeting of 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

The 4th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from July 1 to 6, 1972.

At the Plenary Meeting, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech.

Many comrades took the floor after Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, made the report "On the Execution of 'The Policy of the Party for the Peaceful Reunification of the Country,' a Decision of the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party, and on Future Measures," the first item on the agenda.

In their speeches they fully supported the report of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in which he reviewed the work of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party for the execution of the Party policy and the concrete activities of the Party and the Government for the peaceful reunification of the country following the 3rd Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Party and put forward future tasks, and stressed in unison that his report will serve as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon and unshakable guiding compass for our Party and people in accomplishing the cause of reunification.

The Plenary Meeting pointed out with satisfaction that a great victory had been won in the struggle for implementing the correct line of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As unanimously pointed out by the speakers, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced most correct lines and ways for solving the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the desire of the entire people and the interests of the nation and correctly led our Party and people to the struggle for their realization.

In the recent period alone, in his historic speech on August 6 last year and his talks with foreign newsmen on a number of occasions, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the line of reunification invariably maintained by our Party and Government including the three principles of national reunification—the principles of reunifying the country independently without interference of outside force and by peaceful means and achieving great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system between the north and the south—and indicated ways for its implementation.

The Plenary Meeting stressed that the announcement of the joint statement of the north and the south based on the three principles of national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a victory of the line of our Party for national reunification put forward by him and declared in unison that this was a tremendous event making a big breakthrough for the solution of reunification question.

With the announcement of the joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an elementary foundation has been laid for reunifying the country independently by peaceful means, rejecting outside forces and with the united strength of the nation, it stressed.

It said that the success in the solution of the question of reunification has been made possible entirely because the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the correct line of national reunification based on the great *Juche* idea, has led our Party and people to the struggle for its implementation and actively and concretely organized and conducted all the work in each period.

The Plenary Meeting pointed out that the imperialists and reactionaries at home and abroad who hate the reunification of Korea would resort to all sorts of manoeuvres in the future, too, for the perpetuation of the split of our country and laid stress on raising vigilance against this.

It noted that the new step taken by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to promote the cause of national reunification on the basis of the successes already attained was a most correct, realistic and scientific one and expressed the conviction that when the step is implemented thoroughly the independent peaceful reunification of the country, the ardent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea, will be attained.

At the same time, the speakers unanimously stressed that the struggle for occupying the ideological and material fortresses should be further strengthened and thus the socialist construction in the northern half be accelerated for promoting the cause of the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, delivered a report "On the Enforcement of Universal 10-Year Compulsory Senior Middle School Education," the second item on the agenda.

The report was followed by speeches.

After discussing this item the Plenary Meeting took concrete measures for thoroughly implementing the line of enforcing the 10-year compulsory school education and one year compulsory pre-school education as indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It pointed out that the line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung on enforcing the 10-year compulsory school education and one year compulsory pre-school education and admitting children into schools one year earlier than the present school-age as a specific measure for its implementation so as to give them education up to high school in the stage of compulsory education was the wisest line for further perfecting our popular education system and bringing our education onto a higher plane by successfully carrying out the programmatic tasks set by him in the field of education at the historic Fifth Congress of our Party.

The Plenary Meeting noted that this line was an original one shaped by the Leader on the basis of an overall analysis of the new demands of the revolution and construction and the law of the development of socialist education and the actual conditions of the country and a scientific and realistic line for speeding up both economic construction and cultural construction.

It stressed in unison that the universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education is a most advanced educational system and its enforcement will be an event of great significance in expediting the revolution and construction in the northern half and hastening the complete victory of socialism and the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

Pointing out that the universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education will raise the level of school education a stage higher and solidly establish the fundamentals of revolutionary world outlook among the new, younger generation and thus promote the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and train able builders of socialism and communism who will carry out the technical revolution of a higher level after socialist industrialization and further accelerate the development of science and culture, the Plenary Meeting declared in unison that its enforcement would once again demonstrate the invincible vitality of the *Juche*-oriented educational idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the superiority of the socialist system in our country.

It decided to begin the universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education in 1972 and enforce it on an overall scale and completely in a few years to come, and set forth a series of concrete tasks.

The Plenary Meeting expressed the firm resolution of the whole Party and the entire Korean people who, united rock-firm around the great Leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, will arm themselves more thoroughly with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea of the Leader and accomplish without fail the cause of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the programmatic tasks put forward by him at the Plenary Meeting.

It resolved to brilliantly materialize the unique educational idea of the Leader by successfully enforcing the universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education.

The Plenary Meeting adopted appropriate decisions.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Messages and Letters from Many Foreign Countries

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, received a large number of congratulatory messages and letters from various countries of the world.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received congratulatory messages from Melba Hernandez, Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People; Antonio Kubillo, General Secretary of the Self-determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands; Edward Ndlovu, National Secretary of the Zimbabwe African People's Union; Hanial Hasan, General Political Member of the Asifa Army in Baghdad; the officers and men of the unit under the General Staff of the Congolese National People's Army who attended the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army; the Arab Liberation Front; the Central Executive Committee of the Central Command of the Liberation People's Front of Oman and Arabs Gulf; the Portuguese National Liberation Patriotic Front; the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization; Sidi Mohamed Diagana, Minister of Defence, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Pedro Atienza, Chairman of the Cuba-Spain Friendship Association, and Manuel Carnero, Director of the newspaper "Espana Republicana"; Mohamed Aish, Chairman of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions; Ba Abdul, Chairman of the Supreme Council of Youth of the Mauritanian People's Party; Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; Manikral Shrestha, Chief Editor of the "Editorial Board for Publication of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association; the Iraq-Korea Friendship Association; Torstan Brannstrom, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Algeria; the Baghdad branch of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah); the Iraqi branch of the Arab Liberation Front; the Baghdad branch of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the "Committee for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Iraq; and from Mahmoud Ismail Al-Hadj, representative of the Iraqi branch of the Eritrean Liberation Front.

Besides, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received congratulatory messages and letters from public organizations, friendship associations, struggle organizations, study groups of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung and many public figures in various countries of the world.

The congratulatory message to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from the officers and men of the unit under the General Staff of the Congolese National People's Army who attended the meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army said:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, personally organized and led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, all the officers and men of the unit under the General Staff of the Congolese National People's Army extend the warmest revolutionary greetings and congratulations to the great Leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung, the military strategist of genius and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, was a great historic event which brought about an epochal turn in the development of the revolutionary movement of the Korean people and showed a living example of the national liberation struggle to the world revolutionary people fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

The congratulatory letter to the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung from Antonio Kubillo, General Secretary of the Self-determination and Independence Movement of Canary Islands, said:

After the liberation, you founded the Korean People's Army, the direct successor to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

By setting forth the creative and original military line on the basis of the *Juche* idea, you made it possible to smash at every step the aggressive war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and defend with honour the socialist gains of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We reverentially wish you good health and a long life for the prosperity of your country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and for the victory of the world revolution.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Replies to Congratulatory Messages and Letters from Foreign Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent telegrams to Party and government leaders of various countries in reply to their congratulatory messages sent to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, also sent replies to the many congratulatory messages and letters sent by struggle organizations, public organizations, friendship associations, international organizations, study groups of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung and different public figures in foreign countries on the occasion of his 60th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

In his reply telegrams, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks to them for their warm congratulations and best wishes.

In his replies to the above Party and government leaders, he manifested the firm conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and those countries will be further consolidated and developed in the days to come.

And he wished the above-mentioned organizations and personages fresh success in their work.

Precious Revolutionary Exploits Performed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Indomitable Revolutionary Fighter and Outstanding Leader of Korean National Liberation Movement, Will Eternally Shine Like Morning Star for Our People's Struggle

—Central Lecture Meeting Held in Commemoration of 78th Anniversary of Birth of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik—

A central lecture meeting was held in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on July 8 in commemoration of the 78th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country.

Present at the lecture meeting were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, So Chol, Kim Jung Rin, Han Ik Su, Chong Jun Taek, Yon Hyong Muk, O Tae Bong, Nam Il, Choe Yong Jin, Hong Won Gil and Choe Jae U; and Paek Nam Un, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Department Directors of the Central Committee of the Party; Ministers of the Cabinet; responsible functionaries of Party and government organs and working people's organizations; generals and officers of the Korean People's Army; and men of the press.

A lecture was given on the subject "Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the Korean national liberation movement who dedicated his whole life to the struggle for the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people."

The lecturer first referred to the immortal great revolutionary feats performed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Saying that the family into which Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was born in Mangyongdae, Nam-*ri*, Kopyong-*myon*, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province (now Mangyongdae, Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang) on July 10, 1894 was a patriotic and revolutionary family which loved the country and resolutely fought against the foreign aggressors from generation to generation, the lecturer stressed that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik took the road of struggle against Japanese imperialism at his early age.

The lecturer said that when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was a self-supporting student at the Pyongyang Sungsil Middle School he united students in an organization and secretly educated them in anti-Japanese patriotic ideas and in the spirit of national independence and, at the same time, tempered them in the practical struggle, and determinedly left the school halfway to carry on his brisk revolutionary activities on a broader scale and, in this course, became a professional revolutionary. The lecturer recalled that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, as a leading spirit for the fighters of the independence movement in various areas at home and abroad, energetically conducted his revolutionary activities, moving from Pyongyang to Kangdong, Chunggangjin, Linchiang, Patakou and Fusung.

He continued: Especially Mr. Kim Hyong Jik taught that in order to attain the liberation of the fatherland and build a new, happy society it was essential to strictly reject reliance upon outside forces and flunkeyism and firmly uphold the spirit of national independence, the spirit of believing in the strength of the people of one's own country and relying on it and advanced the idea of "*Chi-won*" (Lofty Aims) and, on this basis, indicated new ways of the national liberation struggle.

The lecturer said that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, attaching great importance to a revolutionary organization and its role in the national liberation struggle, formed on March 23, 1917, the Korean National Association with the fighters of the anti-Japanese movement active in various places at home and abroad, and expanded its organizational network to Pyongyang, Kangdong and other places of the homeland and even to Peking, Shanghai, Antung, Sanyuanpu and other areas in foreign countries to wage the anti-Japanese struggle more vigorously.

While organizing and leading the Korean National Association, an illegal organization, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik also formed such legal organizations as "Hakkyo-gye" (School Association), "Pisok-gye" (Stone Mgnument Association) and "Hyangto-gye" (Home Village Association) and skilfully combined illegal activities with legal ones and carried on the revolutionary struggle dynamically on a wider scale, the lecturer noted, and stressed: Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was, indeed, the first to blaze a new road for vigorously advancing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in the spirit of national independence and steadfast anti-imperialist idea, repudiating flunkeyism.

The lecturer pointed out that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik played the role of a great pioneer in bringing the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people onto a new higher plane of its development under the banner of Marxism-Leninism. Referring to the fact that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik laid a solid mass groundwork for revolutionary activities, the lecturer continued: Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, paying deep attention to armed activities in particular, dispatched progressive-minded youths tempered and tested in the struggle against Japanese imperialism to the Sahoe Jungmyong School and other military schools in order to bring them up as military and political cadres for conducting armed activities. Mr. Kim Hyong Jik personally visited these schools to see to the military and political training there and give a detailed guidance to them and he organized armed groups for capturing weapons and guided their activities in person.

The lecturer declared that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik brought up his sons as most ardent patriots and revolutionaries and revolutionized all the members of his family and relatives in the crucible of his arduous revolutionary struggle.

The unbounded love and great benevolence shown by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the great leader and teacher of the people, to the fellow countrymen who were groaning under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists are, indeed, a living example of the true, noblest popular virtues, the lecturer stated.

Saying that the precious revolutionary exploits performed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and his lofty aspirations for the restoration of the fatherland have been brilliantly inherited and developed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the lecturer said in conclusion: Under the wise leadership of the Leader our country has now become the "land of Chollima," the "motherland of *Juche*" and a "model country of socialism," which the world people envy so much.

Lecture meetings were also held at the provincial seats, cities, county seats and at ministries, central organs, educational and cultural institutions, industrial establishments and cooperative farms.

The Agreement on the Three Principles of National Reunification, Clarified by Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Signifies a Shining Victory of His Great Juche Idea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, laid down the three principles of national reunification, taking into account the unanimous aspiration of our people for the earliest reunification of the bisected country.

He said:

"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Furthermore we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper 'the New York Times'," Eng. ed., p. 14.)

The three principles of national reunification, that is, the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, fully reflect the unanimous demand of our people and the desire of the nation.

The north-south high-level talks were held in Pyongyang and Seoul. After the talks the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was announced.

This statement has been producing an enthusiastic sensation among the progressive people the world over, as well as among the entire people of north and south Korea.

Indeed, the three principles laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung serve as the only correct guiding compass that clearly indicates a straight road to the settlement of the reunification question, as a banner of patriotism which encourages the Korean people to achieve the national unity and as a bright beacon fire that lights up the vista to reunification for the entire people of north and south Korea.

The three principles constitute a splendid fruit borne by the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who illumines the way to national reunification with the resplendent rays of the great *Juche* idea and who exerts strenuous efforts day and night to present our people with a unified country as the best gift.

Ever since the first days of the country's split Comrade Kim Il Sung has all along made it clear that the question of Korean reunification must be settled by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference and that the Korean people are fully capable of solving their problems on their own.

Proceeding from such an unshakable stand, he laid down the correctest principles for settling the question of national reunification in conformity with the desire of the entire Korean people and the interests of the nation and has devoted his all to the struggle for putting them into practice.

Particularly in his historic speech on August 6 last year he clarified a magnanimous stand by expressing the readiness to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea for the country's peaceful reunification.

Its first fruit is the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies now in progress at Panmunjom.

This year alone, he repeatedly put forward the most fair and patriotic proposals for national salvation, which are acceptable to all, in his New Year Address, in his January 10 answers to the questions put by newsmen of the Japanese paper Yomiuri Shimbun and in his May 26 talk to correspondents of the U.S. paper the New York Times and this time set forth the three principles of national reunification that are the keynote of the recent north-south joint statement.

Consequently, the south Korean authorities who had not responded to the proposals for north-south negotiations, keeping the door shut, could not but accept the three just principles for national reunification set by him, open the door and come out in the nation-wide endeavour to settle the urgent question confronting the nation.

True, the three principles set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, have paved the way for achieving national reunification by pulling down the barrier lying between the north and south for a generation and provided the Korean people with a priceless asset which will enable them to carry on the struggle for realizing the greatest, long-cherished desire of the nation on the basis of the principles fully conforming to their national interests and desire and in reliance upon the united strength of the nation.

Now for the Korean people a breakthrough has been made for the independent peaceful reunification and the door to reunification has begun to open. The dawn of reunification breaks over our land of three thousand *ri* which has been undergoing the national sufferings and tragedy for 27 years due to the artificial barrier between the north and south.

A bright prospect has been opened before the Korean people in their struggle for the independent peaceful reunification.

Though the north and south have had the talks in a limited scope at present, the travel of people will be realized on a large scale, multilateral negotiations be held and interchanges be effected before long. Then, the Korean people will be able to settle the question of national reunification by their own efforts.

The people in north and south Korea advancing with vim and vigor along the road to national reunification, indicated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, will certainly accomplish the cause of the country's reunification, the greatest national desire, under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, smashing all kinds of obstructing manoeuvres of the imperialists and the reactionaries within and without.

Li Ju Song

A Visit to the Historic Site of Ryongpo

Ryongpo, a historic site, is located in a valley at the foot of the steep, high ridge of Masikryong separating the eastern and western parts of Korea from either side.

In April 1951 the U.S. imperialist aggressors launched big attacks on our front by hurling in a great number of reinforced troops and frantically attempted to land their crack units on our eastern coast and join them up with their ground force on the eastern sector of the front with the aim of occupying the important strategic points in Kangwon Province.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Supreme Commander, planned a powerful counter-offensive against the enemy to shatter his sinister aggressive designs and set out on a long journey to visit coastal defence units for on-the-spot guidance.

"This is the spot where he dropped in,..." said the curator, receiving me who alighted from the bus. He conducted me to the spot along the same path as Comrade Supreme Commander took at that time, and told me moving stories:

It was April 27, 1951. The mountain peaks here were covered with snow. The sleet fell for several days on end. The rivulet in the valley swelled and water flooded the path here and there. It was a pitch-dark, chilly night when Comrade Supreme Commander arrived here. He crossed the rivulet on foot and climbed the steep mountain path to see soldiers of the unit stationed in the valley.

He looked much fatigued, because he had spent sleepless days to give on-the-spot guidance in other army units and the people's committees and had driven a long distance to come here. But he did not take a rest and went straight to the headquarters of the unit.

He sat and talked with the commanders, asking them in detail if there were ailing men and if they were getting ample supply of rations and clothes, and showed his concern for every aspect of their life with utmost care.

Sitting up all the night, he elaborated on a combat plan for the unit, putting the marks of arrows on the operations map, in the direction of which attacks would be launched to wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressor army.

In the years of the past anti-Japanese armed struggle he was often awake all night through under a flickering lamplight in the secret camp in the snow-raging forests of Mt. Paekdu-san, thrashing plans of battles for defeating the robber Japanese imperialists and restoring the country.

Now he sat up all night under a candlelight in a farmer's cottage in the valley not far from the front where guns were roaring ceaselessly, meditating on plans to knock out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and win the Fatherland Liberation War!

Here in the hut Comrade Supreme Commander indicated his unique strategic and tactical line of fighting the mountain battle and coastal defence battle well in conformity with the specific topographical conditions of our country, and gave the earnest instruction that all officers and men should keep themselves fully ready for actions and increase the combat power of their units.

After finishing the explanation the curator pointed to a picture on the wall of a room in the hut—now it is kept as a memorial house—the picture which showed the Leader giving instructions to the commanding officers of the unit with an operations map unrolled before him. Looking up at the picture I felt a great, fresh emotion.

The curator explained further:

That night Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung met the peasants here in the village and fully acquainted himself with their living conditions. He praised them, saying that they had devotedly aided the front, and encouraged them to strive for increased production of provisions in the same spirit as the People's Armymen were displaying in battles against the Yankees. And he took measures to supply them with an ample amount of daily necessities.

Recalling the stirring event that happened in the hut, I left there and ascended the steep mountain path to go to another historic spot, where Comrade Supreme Commander had a meeting with the combatants of the unit on April 28, 1951 and made a speech under the title "Let's make the coastal defence impregnable."

Here the curator had this to say:

At the meeting Comrade Supreme Commander warmly congratulated the officers and men of the unit on having performed splendid exploits by displaying courage and heroism both in the period of the peaceful construction and in the trying days of the Fatherland Liberation War, and gave them the inspiring words with the affection of a real father.

He called to his presence those men who had joined the army and served in the garrison, defending the area along the 38th Parallel before the war. Talking with them, he asked them where they were from, if they received letters from their families, who were staying at home and whether their families were well.

Then one of them, named Li Gi Ryol, answered that he had just received a letter from his parents in Chongjin. At his answer Comrade Supreme Commander was quite pleased. The next, another man, Kwon Jae Ha, told him that he had parents and three younger brothers in the southern land. Hearing his reply he asked him if he was missing them, and told him in an emphatic tone that south Korea would be liberated and he would certainly be reunited with his families.

All the armymen present there were deeply moved to tears by the warm affection of the fatherly Leader for them and renewed their firm determination to remain infinitely loyal to him.

After the talks Comrade Kim Il Sung, the iron-willed brilliant commander, made a speech before the armymen, in which he set forth the great, unique strategy and tactics for striking staggering blows at the enemy, and called the officers and men of the People's Army to a heroic struggle.

In his speech he said to this effect:

...For coastal defence we must build positions solidly, determinedly wipe out the enemies on the sea or off the coast to prevent them from intruding into our coast and when they land we must encircle and annihilate them by powerful counter-attacks...

When he concluded his speech, the armymen shouted over and over "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" expressing their adamant resolve to remain true to his instructions.

Standing in front of the "monument to the historic guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung at the front," I read the words written on the monument and pictured in my mind the images of our heroic soldiers who, moved to tears, sent up a storm of cheers shaking the forest.

Then I went to see an ordinary farmer's house, where in the evening that day Comrade Supreme Commander had another meeting with the commanding personnel and model combatants of the unit, dined with them, confabulating with them cheerfully and he himself sang a song to amuze them.

When I heard the curator's explanation, I felt a deep emotion thinking of the great affection of the benevolent, fatherly Leader who had led the people and men of the People's Army to victory and glory, embracing them to his broad bosom and sharing the sweets and bitters with them in those difficult days of war.

It was indeed thanks to the wise guidance and lofty virtues of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that our People's Army displayed peerless heroism in the life-and-death battles against the enemy and won in the Fatherland Liberation War.

True to the instructions of Comrade Supreme Commander, the combatants of the unit fought a decisive battle to capture Height 351 vaunted by the enemy as an "impregnable fortress," beating off enemy attacks 56 times.

Many of them performed excellent feats in the battle.

When the unit was unable to advance because of barbed wire, Pfc Comrade Sim Jae Won flung himself on it, shouting "Come on! Comrades, Step on my back and get over!" When the enemy machinegunned ceaselessly from a pillbox to halt the unit's advance, Comrade Kim In Taek, assistant platoon leader, and Pfc Comrade Kim Ryong Taek, blocked the pillbox with their youthful bodies and ensured their unit's victorious attack.

Hearing the curator's briefing, all of us visitors made a burning resolve to dedicate our youths and lives to the revolution led by the Leader, as the armymen did in the battle.

Among the visitors there was a man who had fought in the battle.

He expressed his deep impression after having looked around the historic site, saying:

"Our people can shatter any provocations of aggressors so long as we are under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and so long as we have the People's Army immensely faithful to him. If the enemy attacks us, we will wipe it out from our country once and for all."

Hong Rae Hi

Warm Welcome to the North-South Joint Statement Based on the Three Principles of National Reunification Put Forward by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

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Chairman Han Dok Su Issues Statement Fully Supporting and Hailing Joint Statement of North and South at News Conference

Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), was interviewed by Korean and foreign reporters on July 4 at the Korean Hall in Japan in connection with the joint statement of the north and the south announced simultaneously that day in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Korean newsmen in Japan and many Japanese newspaper, news agency, radio and TV reporters were present at the news conference.

Speaking to them, Chairman Han Dok Su said that at the talks in Pyongyang and Seoul, a complete accord of opinions was reached on the three principles of the country's reunification laid down by the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and agreements were reached on a number of questions for promoting the independent peaceful reunification of the country including the question of forming the North-South Co-ordination Committee put forward by the Leader.

Chairman Han Dok Su continued:

The recently-held north-south high-level talks and the announcement of the joint statement are a brilliant victory of the line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the independent peaceful reunification of the country indicated by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

I, in the name of Chongryon and our 600,000 compatriots in Japan, fully support and welcome the north-south high-level talks and the joint statement fully agreed upon at the talks.

It is a very good thing that the south Korean rulers made the courageous decision to fully support the three principles of national reunification laid down by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and issue the joint statement.

With the announcement of the joint statement, the door to the reunification of the country which the entire Korean people have longed for so ardently has begun to open.

This is really an epochal event of historical significance in the sacred work for the country's reunification.

Chongryon will do its utmost to bring earlier the day of national reunification by strengthening national unity with our compatriots under the influence of "Mindan" (the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan) and carrying the joint statement into practice, Chairman Han Dok Su declared. He proposed to "Mindan" to have early consultations on the question of achieving the independent peaceful reunification of the country and hold a joint meeting supporting and welcoming the joint statement.

Referring to the fact that the peaceful reunification of Korea is closely linked with peace and prosperity of Japan and peace in Asia and the world, he hoped that various Japanese public figures and broad sections of people and the peoples of all countries of the world would positively support the joint statement and extend stronger support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people for reunifying the country independently and peacefully, without any interference of outside forces.

Political Parties and Social Organizations in Our Country Make Statements

Political parties and social organizations in our country made statements in full support and welcome of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Pointing out that at the north-south high-level talks held in Pyongyang and Seoul a complete unanimity of views was reached on the three principles of national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung and on a number of other questions having weighty significance in realizing the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, said:

This is an epoch-making event which will bring a new phase in hastening the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished national desire, and is a historical landmark opening up a clear vista to reunification.

The recently-held north-south high-level talks and the announcement of the north-south joint statement are a victory of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, and a brilliant fruition of his line for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

I, on behalf of the North Korean Democratic Party, warmly hail the shining victory and precious fruition and fully support and welcome the joint statement reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people for independent, peaceful national reunification.

The greatest achievement at the talks is that a complete agreement was reached on the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung, the principles of solving independently the reunification question on the principle of national self-determination rejecting the interference of outside forces, promoting the great national unity transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system and realizing the reunification in a peaceful way without recourse to the force of arms against the other side, and thus initial groundwork has been laid for the independent, peaceful reunification of our country, he said.

He quoted the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung as saying: **"The Korean question must be solved by the Koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any foreign interference. Only then can the reunification of our country be achieved peacefully."**

He went on:

The three principles specified in the joint statement is the only just programmatic line and brilliant pointer for the settlement of reunification question.

With the latest north-south high-level talks and the announcement of the joint statement the long frozen relations between the north and the south have just begun to defreeze and we have entered a new historical period of nation-wide movement for peaceful reunification, following the cleared road of national reunification.

Pak Shin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, stated:

This epochal event which throws the rays of hope for reunification on the whole nation has come entirely because the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung has brightly lit the path of reunification with his great *Juche* idea and led vigorously our people with his outstanding, seasoned leadership.

He has directed deep concern to national reunification ever since the country was divided and set forth the correctest line and ways for national reunification, and exerted all his efforts for its realization.

In the recent period alone, he has made time and again the new epochal proposals to save the nation and quicken the pace of reunification in his historic August 6 speech and in his several talks with foreign newsmen, and particularly this time he set forth the three principles of national reunification lighting up vista to the reunification of the country.

The principle of great national unity set by him, before anything else, moves Chondoists infinitely, he said, and pointed out:

We will easily attain national unity and smoothly solve the question of reunification if political parties and groups in the north and south sit around one table and have negotiations with all sincerity, irrespective of the difference of ideal and religious belief. The result of the recent north-south talks is an eloquent testimony to this.

In order to solve the question of reunification, many-sided contacts should be made as soon as possible with the Democratic Republican Party, New Democratic Party, Nationalist Party, Mass Party, United Socialist Party and other political parties in south Korea.

Li Guk Ro, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, pointed out that the agreement on the peaceful principle of national reunification in the joint statement furnished an important guarantee for peace in our country and the security of the nation. He stressed that in order to promote mutual understanding and accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea should, first of all, have close contacts and negotiations on a broad scale and actively exchange views with each other.

Then he called on all political parties, public organizations and various strata of people in south Korea to unfold a nation-wide joint struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor army to withdraw and achieving the peaceful national reunification independently.

Working People in the Northern Half Warmly Hail North-South Joint Statement

Warmly supporting and hailing the joint statement of the north and the south agreed upon in accordance with the three principles of the country's reunification put forward by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the working people in the northern half express their unshakable resolution to thoroughly implement the line advanced by the Leader for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Recalling that high-level talks had been held between the two sides and agreements reached on a number of questions of principle concerning the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, U Sa Yun, workshop head of the October 5 Electric Appliances Factory, stressed that this is a brilliant victory of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of our Party and the Government of the Republic indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a fine fruition of the epochal proposals for national salvation clarified in his historic August 6 speech and repeatedly expounded later, especially the three principles of the country's reunification laid down by him.

Stressing that there is no ground for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to stay even a day more in south Korea now that the Koreans themselves sat face to face with each other to achieve the reunification of the divided country by their own efforts, he declared: The U.S. imperialist aggressor army must get out of south Korea at once, leaving the Korean question to the Koreans, and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved forthwith.

Kim Chan Su, a member of the Wiam Cooperative Farm, Taedonggang district, Pyongyang, said that with the publication of the north-south joint statement a radical phase has been brought in promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, which the Korean people are so eager to see.

He continued:

This does not mean that there is no difficulty at all in our cause of reunification. The imperialists will as ever resort to every conceivable means to perpetuate the split of our country. We should keep high vigilance against this.

We sincerely hope that the south Korean authorities will faithfully carry into effect the points of agreement announced in the north-south joint statement and bend all sincere efforts for the promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the earnest desire of the entire north and south Korean people.

Li Chun Bae, a teacher of the Pyongyang Medical College, stressed that the joint statement of the north and the south was a historic declaration answering the supreme national demand of our people who cannot get on any longer without the reunification of the fatherland. We have suffered too much owing to the protracted artificial split and all kinds of misfortunes and calamities caused by it.

The high-level talks held this time proved that when the Koreans sit face to face and hold sincere negotiation, proceeding from the interests of the nation, the fog of all distrust and misunderstanding will be removed and the great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system, be achieved, and the question of national reunification be successfully solved by our own efforts, he said. No force, he declared, can bar the onward movement of our nation advancing along the one road of reunification.

Merited Athlete Kang Ok Sun said:

The latest north-south high-level talks and the complete agreement on a number of questions of principle for national reunification totally signify the triumph of the great idea of *Juche* and the fruition of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, ever since liberation, has been making tireless efforts for an earliest realization of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

I, as an athlete, keenly feel the tragedy of national division. The athletes in the north and the south, who come of the same stock and have grown up in one and the same land, are not in a position to justly demonstrate their national mettle in international games as a single Korean team, far from having interchanges in the field of athletic and sports activities.

I firmly believe that the day will certainly come when this abnormal state of affairs will come to an end and when our talented athletes will form a single team and display their national mettle in the international arena, bringing glory to our nation.

The independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the burning desire of our nation, must be realized without a moment's delay. There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor army to stay on in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must go back to their den from south Korea right away with their aggressor troops.

Workers of the Pyongyang Construction Machinery Plant are filled with emotion and joy at the news of the publication of the north-south joint statement

To Support North-South Joint Statement Based on Principles Set Forth by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG for National Reunification Mass Meetings Held in Different Parts of Our Country

Mass meetings in support of the joint statement of the north and the south based on the three principles laid down by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for national reunification were held one after another in all parts of our country.

On July 5 and 6 mass meetings took place at many factories, enterprises and co-operative farms including the Chollima Kangson Steel Works and Chollima Mangyongdae Co-op Farm and at the Chollima Kimchaek Polytechnic University and a unit of the Korean People's Army to which Kim Byong Man belongs.

Respectfully placed on the platform of each meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who illumines the road to national reunification with the great *Juche* idea and wisely leads our Party and people to its attainment.

And the portrait was flanked on both sides with the panels of slogans which read: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" Also seen at the meeting halls were the slogans: "We support the three principles for national reunification laid down by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Let us peacefully reunify the country with the efforts of us Korean people without any foreign interference!" "Let's drive out U.S. imperialism and reunify the country!" and "Let's frustrate the Japanese militarists' manoeuvres for rearmament and reinvasion!"

On the evening of July 5 an employees meeting was held at the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works. When it was declared open, the band struck up the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

In his report at the meeting Li Bang Gun, director of the iron works, said: The publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles set forth by the respected and beloved Leader for national reunification is, indeed, a great event in our struggle for tearing down the barriers between the north and south which has lasted for 27 years since the liberation and for hastening the reunification of the country, the greatest desire of our nation.

It is also a shining victory for the line of the country's independent peaceful reunification followed by our Party and the Government of our Republic, the line clarified by the Leader, and it is a valuable fruit of our sincere efforts for its implementation, he emphasized. Then he detailed the fact that the Leader has always shown the deep concern for the question of national reunification ever since the first days of the country's division and that in recent years alone he has clarified time and again our Party's and Government's consistent line on the reunification including the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and ways and means for its realization in his speech on August 6 last year and in his subsequent talks with foreign newsmen.

Saying that he warmly welcomed, together with the entire employees, the three principles of national reunification laid down by the Leader and the north-south joint statement based on them, the speaker pointed out that the door between the north and the south has begun to open and a breakthrough has been made for the independent, peaceful reunification at last, as a result of the recent north-south high-level talks and announcement of the joint statement.

He referred to the fact that the south Korean side accepted in full the three principles, the keynote of the joint statement, set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for national reunification, and quoted the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying: **"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Furthermore we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south."**

Now that our nation is solving its internal affairs according to its faith, the U.S. imperialists can find no longer any pretext for interference in them, the speaker noted, and stressed: The U.S. imperialists must quit south Korea at once, taking along their aggression troops and lethal weapons, and the Japanese militarists must immediately give up their manoeuvres to reinvade and turn south Korea into their commodity market, into a place for capital investment and military base and must discontinue their hostile policy towards our Republic right away.

Pointing out that the north-south joint statement is a crystallization of the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for national reunification and a priceless fruit of their sacred struggle for its realization, the speaker declared in an emphatic tone that the brilliant success has been made in the struggle for national reunification entirely because the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, brightly illumining the road to national reunification with his immortal *Juche* idea, has energetically given the outstanding and seasoned guidance to our Party and people.

The U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists, the international reactionaries and their accomplices—pro-U.S., pro-Japanese elements, flunkeyists and their followers, may pour cold water over the burning desire of the Korean people for peaceful reunification of the country, the speaker remarked, and said in conclusion: The workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works must enhance vigilance against the enemies' moves and must step up the socialist construction to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the three principles laid down by the great Leader for national reunification.

The report was followed by speeches of the attendants.

The meetings adopted resolutions amid the stormy applause of the entire participants.

Similar meetings are now afoot in other parts of our country.

A mass rally held at the Pyongyang Textile Mill in support of the north-south joint statement

South Korean People Warmly Welcome North-South Joint Statement

North-south high-level talks were held in accordance with the three principles of national reunification advanced by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and on July 4 the joint statement of the north and the south based on the three principles was made public. At this happy news the people of all walks of life in south Korea got into a whirlwind of excitement and ecstasy.

Referring to the tremendous repercussions evoked by the joint statement which threw the brothers and sisters of the south into the rapture of rebirth, reports from Seoul said: "All the people are struck with alarm in excitement as if they see the barrier dividing the country into the north and the south crumble down all at once" and "all the business was well-nigh suspended and cheers mingled with shouts of joy and amazement burst out everywhere."

The south Korean people are now filled with the feeling of unbounded reverence for Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation, who set forth the correct line of the independent reunification of the country and has been doing his best for its materialization since the first days of the country's division by outside forces.

According to a report from Seoul, a certain Li residing in Miadong, Songbuk district, Seoul, who heard the news of the publication of the historic north-south joint statement on July 4 earnestly appealed to a crowd of civilians to shout "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" His heart burned with ardent veneration for the great Leader who has brought a new phase in achieving national reunification.

Stressing that the publication of the joint statement after the north-south high-level talks is a brilliant victory of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country laid down by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and a precious fruition of the wise leadership of the Leader, he expressed full support to the three principles of national reunification put forward by the Leader, the report added.

The wave of emotion and acclamation is spreading fast.

An intellectual in Seoul said: "In a word, I welcome it. I hope that the dialogue between the north and the south will be conducted in a positive way and the basis for peaceful reunification be laid." An entrepreneur remarked: "It is quite an unexpected, stirring and historic development of the situation. I hail it with solemnity."

Especially, those people who were forcibly taken to south Korea from the northern half of the Republic during the past Fatherland Liberation War and have floundered in the slough of misery are in an irrepressible excitement at this moment.

Inhabitants hailing from the northern half say in delight:

"We from the north feel emotion and joy, as if something choking our hearts has disappeared." "Ten o'clock on the morning of July 4 was the happiest moment. It seems to me as if the north and the south are reunified" and "What a glad news! I feel the strong urge to be reunited with my families and to see the country reunified."

Intellectuals in south Korea unanimously laud the publication of the joint statement as a manifestation of "sincere efforts of one nation to settle its problem by itself."

The south Korean people and public circles strongly demand that the recent agreements between the north and the south, which mark an epochal milestone in implementing the only just line of national reunification set forth by the Leader, should be effected step by step, not in words only but in deed.

The south Korean people say with emphasis: "If we say the north-south Red Cross talks is the first step of the nation towards reunification, we can say the recent important announcement is the second step." They called for taking the third and the fourth step with vigour.

The fishermen in the west coastal area of south Korea, 100,000 in all, are raising their voices, demanding that they should be made to catch fish sailing freely the seas of the north and the south. An official of a sports organization said: "There is much possibility that the exchange in the field of sports will be realized earlier than in any other fields in effecting interchanges between the north and the south." He then added that he will strive for its realization.

The political and other circles of south Korea, indignantly recalling that the present rulers of south Korea had suppressed the people for their mere utterance of the words "peaceful reunification" on the strength of the notorious "anti-communist law" and "national security law," hold that all sorts of evil laws should be cancelled and the proclaimed "state of emergency" be withdrawn immediately with the publication of the north-south joint statement as a turning-point.

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors, Immediately Quit South Korea Taking Along All Their Troops and Lethal Weapons, Say the World People Greeting the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggression Army from South Korea

The international organizations, revolutionary organizations and peoples in many foreign countries expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people, bitterly denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, on the occasion of the month of joint struggle against U.S. imperialism for the withdrawal of its aggressor troops from south Korea.

Pierre Gensous, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, sent a letter to working people and trade unions in various countries.

In his letter he recalled, to begin with, the fact that the WFTU Seventh Congress adopted a decision to mark off the period from June 25 to July 27 every year as a month of solidarity with the Korean people fighting against U.S. imperialism, and condemned the U.S. imperialists for pursuing the policies of aggression and war in south Korea in collusion with the Japanese militarists.

Reiterating his support to the reasonable proposals of the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification of the country, he called on the workers and trade unions in all countries to observe the month of solidarity with the Korean people this year by actively cementing solidarity with the Korean workers and people in their struggle for making the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In its statement issued on June 16 the Secretariat of the International Union of Students underlined the fact that Korea still remains divided into the north and south and the Korean people and students have been suffering from the territorial bisection and the national split for 27 years, due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea.

The IUS Secretariat trenchantly flayed at the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive moves which constitute the main obstacle to Korea's reunification, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people and the source of the constant danger of war in Korea, the statement pointed out, and concluded:

The IUS Secretariat strongly demands that the U.S. imperialists unconditionally pull out of south Korea, taking all their aggressor troops and lethal weapons with them.

In a recent letter to its affiliated trade unions the Miners' Trade Union International appealed to all the miners in the world to express more active solidarity with the Korean miners and people in their struggle for the country's independent reunification and unfold an extensive movement for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from south Korea.

According to a report from Aden, the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine, the Liberation People's Front of Oman and Arabs Gulf and the Palestine Liberation People's Democratic Front have recently published a political statement demanding the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

Though the U.S. imperialists unleashed the aggressive war against Korea with a wild ambition to occupy the whole of Korea 22 years ago, the Korean people humbled the pride of U.S. imperialism under the wise guidance of their respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the statement noted.

It castigated the U.S. imperialists for still occupying south Korea and frantically trying to ignite a new war, and declared:

Firstly, all the U.S. army must withdraw from south Korea and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Secondly, we stand on the side of the DPRK striving to defend itself and reunify the country with all-out efforts.

Solidarity meetings were held in Moscow and many other cities of the Soviet Union to support the Korean people's just struggle for national reunification.

On June 26 a meeting of public circles was held in Moscow.

At the meeting place were exhibited a number of photos of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspecting the front, visiting soldiers in the field and exerting himself for the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. Added to these are the photos illustrating the struggle of the Korean people and the People's Army against the U.S. imperialists. Present at the meeting were S.B. Niyazbekov, Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the responsible functionaries of the Party and government organs and social organizations and many other citizens. At the meeting the opening address of the Secretary of Moscow City Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was followed by a speech of A.I. Maximov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Saying that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are still occupying south Korea though 19 years have passed since the war ended and the armistice agreement was concluded in Korea, the speaker emphasized that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea is the basic cause of the split of Korea.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for attaining the country's reunification.

On June 28 a meeting for solidarity with Korean people was held at the hardware factory in Ulaan Baatar, the Mongolian capital. At the meeting a firm conviction was expressed that the Korean people would certainly triumph in their struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and reunifying their country.

A ceremony was held to open the "month of solidarity with the Korean people" in connection with the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea in Pinar del Rio of Cuba on June 26.

North-South Joint Statement Warmly Hailed in Various Countries

The joint statement of the north and the south the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has been causing a stormy sensation in many foreign countries.

The public opinion in these countries is unanimous in stressing that the announcement of the north-south joint statement is a brilliant victory for the line of the country's independent peaceful reunification set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who has worked heart and soul, day and night, to alleviate the sufferings of the whole nation caused by the territorial split.

Public figures of various strata in Japan made statements on July 5.

In his statement Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, pointed out:

I would like to pay respect from the bottom of my heart to Premier Kim Il Sung for making consistent efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country. I am sure that his noble desire and untiring efforts have born such a fruit as seen today.

The north-south talks based on the line of the country's reunification repeatedly clarified by Premier Kim Il Sung and the subsequent joint statement signify a historic advance toward the independent, peaceful reunification to be achieved by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, and I warmly hail them.

Zenmei Matsumoto, Acting Chairman of the Diplomatic Policy Committee of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, noted:

To achieve the independent reunification of Korea is the desire of the entire Korean nation and their legitimate right which no one can interfere with.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists is an obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

I demand that the Japanese government give up its hostile policy toward the DPRK and abrogate the "Japan-ROK treaty."

Yoshiaki Masaki, Chairman of the Policy Council of the Central Executive Committee of the Komei Party of Japan, said:

The direction indicated in the recent joint statement and the high-level talks will greatly help toward the relaxation of tension and peace in Asia. Our party warmly supports and highly appreciates it.

No outside force should commit such an act as hampering the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation. All the foreign troops must pull out of that area in particular at an early date. The Japanese government has so far maintained extremely unreasonable attitude towards the Korean question. This runs counter to the peaceful solution of the Korean question and the relaxation of tension in Asia. The new cabinet to be formed following the resignation of Sato should radically change the attitude towards the Korean question and establish friendly relations between Japan and Korea on the basis of the contents of the already-published joint statement between our party and the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Ikko Kasuga, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party of Japan, pointed out:

The recent north-south high-level talks acquires an epochal, historic significance in the reunification of Korea and the development of the Asian situation. We hope that such a dialogue between north and south Korea will continue on the stand that a face-to-face talk serves as a starting point leading to peace and it will bear fine fruit. What we should bear in mind here is that Japan should never meddle in the question of reunification of the Korean nation.

In this sense the Japanese government should reexamine the policy it has so far pursued toward Korea. In particular, it is to be hoped that the Japanese government reexamine as soon as possible the "stipulation concerning south Korea" contained in the Japan-U.S. "joint statement" made public in 1969.

Kazuhiko Nozue, Member of the Niin Club of the House of Councilors, stated:

The door to reunification has begun to open as the south Korean side gave full support to the three principles of the country's reunification laid down by Premier Kim Il Sung. This shows how correct and wise Premier Kim Il Sung's analysis of the situation and his leadership are.

Chuji Kuno, Chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Friendship between Japan and Korea, said:

I fully support and welcome the joint statement of the north and the south. This historic and epochal event represents, above all, a brilliant victory for the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, who has mapped out the plan for the country's reunification and put his heart and soul, day and night, into the endeavor for its execution so as to mitigate the sufferings of the whole nation caused by the division of the country.

The recent talks between the north and the south has clearly shown that if Koreans sit together and have heart-to-heart talks with each other, as was pointed out by Premier Kim Il Sung, they will be able to eliminate the misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south caused by the lack of contact for a long time and open the door to the reunification, the ardent desire of the whole nation.

The Romanian paper **Scinteia** remarked:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung have invariably insisted upon the necessity of putting an end to the abnormal situation in conformity with the fundamental interests of the entire Korean people and the demand of the universal peace and have vigorously pushed ahead with a number of initiatives and proposals for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis. These untiring efforts have reaped their first important fruit now.

The Romanian people, a true and reliable friend of the Korean people, welcome the agreement reached at the north-south high-level talks and express firm conviction that the Korean people will march forward along the path which has been opened as a result of this agreement and will build a reunified, peaceful and democratic Korea in accordance with their aspiration and in favour of world peace.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong paper **Wen Wei Pao** wrote in full support of the north-south joint statement:

Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, proposed on January 10 this year that north and south Korea conclude a peace agreement, and drastically reduce their armed forces under the conditions where the U.S. aggressor army are withdrawn from south Korea and that north and south Korea hold political negotiations for strengthening contacts between them to solve the problem of the country's reunification.

The July 4 issue of the Hong Kong paper **Hsin Wan Pao** wrote in giving news of the north-south joint statement:

The first success scored on the way to the reunification of Korea owes to the long-drawn efforts of the Korean people and it reflects the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. This mirrors the current of the times. Nations want independence. Peoples want revolution. The imperialists and reactionaries must not be allowed to check all these. The editorial of the **New York Times** on its July 5 issue touched upon the north-south joint statement and the relevant news, and emphasized to the following effect:

The influence which may be exerted by this important advance toward a reconciliation between the two parts of a long-divided country will, inevitably, not be confined to Korea alone.

The Italian-Korean Cultural Association, in a communique issued in welcome of the three principles of national reunification set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the north-south joint statement, commented:

An important question now is to make the U.S. army withdraw from south Korea. The withdrawal will help the two parts of the country achieve its reunification entirely in an independent way. The communique demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the UN quit there at once.

Korean Film "Flower-girl," Immortal, Monumental Masterpiece Awakening People to Truth of Revolutionary Struggle

A new, wide-screen, colour feature film "Flower-girl" is now on the screen in movie theatres of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and many other parts of our country, evoking deep admiration of the people.

The film, produced by the Paekdusan Creation Group of the Korean Feature Film Studio, is a screen version of the homonymous revolutionary drama which was written and staged at Wuchiatzu in 1930 when the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carried on revolutionary activities in his early years.

Already during his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung grew the deep roots of our revolutionary literature and art by originating the thought of *Juche*-oriented literature and art and splendidly putting it into practice.

The immortal, classical masterpiece "Flower-girl" is one of the literary pieces which opened up the glorious road of revolutionary literature and art under the guidance of the Leader. The literary work, along with the rest of the monumental pieces, i.e., "A Sea of Blood" and "The Fate of A Self-defence Corps Member," constitutes a valuable addition to the treasure-house of our literature and art of socialist realism.

The story is set in the late 1920's-early 1930's, at a time when our nation was at the depths of distress due to the barbarous colonial rule of the Japanese aggressors.

The story develops centering on the life of Ggodbun, heroine, and her family. The heroine is the daughter of a poor farm hand who lives in a wretched plight, cruelly exploited and maltreated by the Japanese imperialists and their stooge Pae, a landlord.

Deprived of the country and without a penny to afford the life and a patch of land to till, her mother works as servant for the landlord. Her family barely eke out, living beneath human, ill-treated and despised.

Ggodbun's father fell sick and ended his life full of hardships. Her younger sister becomes totally blind because of the atrocities of the landlord. Her brother Yongchol, infuriated at the brutality, sets fire to the house of the landlord, and is arrested by the Japanese police on charge of "incendiarism." Her mother is sick in bed because of her exhausting toil.

This miserable life of her family represents that of the Koreans in those days.

The little girl, heroine, toils and moils to find a way out of the plight.

Everyday she goes to bushes climbing the ledge to pick flowers for sale.

Buy my flowers, buy my flowers,
pink and pretty,
Fragrant and bright, pink and
pretty,
With the tenderness for my ailing
mom.
Buy these flowers, these pink
flowers.

Melodies of the theme song flow pathetically.

The girl wanders through the streets selling flowers until late at night, eating humble-pie and shedding tears of sorrows. The doleful melodies of song linger conveying the inner feelings of the heroine.

The innocent girl believes that she can afford medicine for her mother by selling flowers, her mother will recover from her disease and then her family will become happy.

However, the earnest desire of the heroine, a dream of the daughter of one of those homeless and pennyless, down-trodden folks, never comes true.

Her mother, despite her illness, is forced to do torturous work and even beaten by the landlord.

One thunder-raging day the mother dies, leaving her two young daughters in the desolate world.

The heroine thinks to herself:

There is a saying that a single-hearted devotion turns a stone into a flower. Now my mother died. Is it because of the lack of my devotion to mom? Or else? Is it because my mother failed to appreciate all my filial devotion? I wanted to be most filial and faithful to her. But I could not offer my mother even a doze of medicine while she was alive. What is the cause of all these heartrending misfortunes?

But Ggodbun does not understand why.

Bereft of her mother, the only one to rely on, the heroine and her sister are lost in deep sorrow and feel a grudge against the world.

She goes a long way to see her brother in prison, only to be told that he is dead. At this heart-breaking news, she even thinks of killing herself, but at the thought of her pitiful blind sister she comes back home with tears of blood in her eyes.

At home, however, more dreadful news is waiting for her.

The landlord lured the blind sister and threw her away in a deep, snow-covered mountain as a sacrifice offered to chase off the devil which haunted his wife and made her sick.

Ggodbun's deep-seated resentment bursts into unquenchable flames of enmity, into a demand for vengeance.

The good-natured, innocent girl, rises up and, at the risk of her life, assaults the house of the landlord to punish her enemy.

Her resistance means the declaration of a fight against the class enemy.

The spontaneous, individual resistance, however, is not effective enough to defeat the wicked and tyrannical enemy.

Like her brother, she falls and is captured and locked up in a shed.

Now in the scene there comes a sudden change.

Her brother, known to be dead, drops in at his home place on one of his missions for the revolution which he joined after his escape from the prison.

Her blind sister, saved by a hunter in the mountain, also comes with her brother.

As the enemy's atrocities are laid bare, the villagers turn out in a body and surge upon the landlord's house. They deal with him and rescue Ggodbun.

On his reunion with the two sisters, her brother says:

"Ggodbun, I don't think you know yet all the reasons why we've had to live in tears of blood. That is because we have been deprived of our country. That is because the enemy like Japs and Pae have disturbed our happy life. Sis, such is the sorrow of homeless people, the tears of homeless people...."

Then, he turns to the villagers and ardently appeals to them to come out in support of the Korean Revolutionary Army organized and led by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung to liberate the country and build a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

The last scene again shows the heroine selling flowers.

But she is no longer what she used to be. She, who had to sell flowers with the tears of blood to make money for medicine for her mother in the sorrow of homeless and pennyless people, is now selling flowers with the pride and joy of helping the revolution, and with a firm faith in the victory of the revolution.

Ggodbun, once a miserable ordinary flower-girl, has now grown into a revolutionary fighter selling flowers for the sake of revolution

Ggodbun takes her revenge on the vicious landlord

Brother of Ggodbun, member of the Korean Revolutionary Army led by the Leader awakens the villagers to the truth of revolutionary struggle

With the help of the revolutionary publications circulated, hidden in flower bundles, by Ggodbun who has been trained to be a loyal revolutionary fighter under the influence of her brother, people accuire the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Through an artistic representation of the story, the film graphically exposes and condemns the exploiter society, the source of all miseries and sufferings, and the immorality and brutality of the exploiting classes. At the same time, it vividly shows the great truth that the only way out for the oppressed and exploited people lies in turning out for the revolution.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation."

The film gives a clear-cut answer to the urgent, vital question confronting the peoples in this era of revolution, the era of revolutionary storms.

The profound artistic generalization of the logical course of life in which an ordinary village girl is gradually brought to class consciousness and led on to the road of revolution proves the idea that the revolution is made not by any special persons but by ordinary people.

The fact that the film "Flower-girl" produced after the revolutionary drama written nearly half a century ago so strongly moves contemporary people to tears and excites them to clench fists and to make a firm resolve to dedicate themselves to the cause of revolution is attributable, first of all, to the appealing power of the original dealing with profound social and political problems and its perfect ideological contents and artistic quality.

The success also owes to the craft of the film producers who, in filmizing the original drama, comprehensively and truthfully reproduced the characters and their life and skillfully brought out the national characteristics by applying cinematographic methods of representation so subtly that its ideological contents could be combined with the high artistic forms closely and its message could come over to us vividly.

The music holds a special place in the film.

With the help of all its potentials of representation the music, full of national flavour, makes much for throwing in bold relief the message and the innermost feelings of the characters and, at the same time, it itself goes with unique system of musical representation. The music greatly helps elevating our film music to a new higher plane.

The actors and actresses also perform in an excellent way.

The actress who acts the heroine is 17 years old now. Only a short time ago she was a middle-school girl. With simplicity and freshness of performance she successfully acts the role of Ggodbun requiring a high level of artistic skill.

Today, the film "Flower-girl" serves as a textbook for educating our people and younger generations in revolutionary spirit in their fight against U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and all the other exploiting systems.

Yun Jong Ok

Increased Production of Machine Tools Is Main Link in Fulfilling Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, put forward the unique policy on the three major tasks of technical revolution to free all the working men and women from difficult and toilsome labour, reflecting the demand of economic development following the socialist industrialization in our country and representing the desire of the working people.

He formulated it as three major tasks of technical revolution to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between industrial and agricultural labour and to relieve women from the heavy burdens of household work, and showed the way to implement the tasks successfully.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party found the key to the three major tasks of the technical revolution in the production of machine tools.

The technical revolution is an engineering revolution. It requires large numbers of machine tools." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed. pp. 16-17.)

As he taught, the central question in successful fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution lies in developing the production of machine tools which make machines.

The technical revolution is a revolution in engineering. Without the engineering industry, without the development of machine tools industry in particular, no technological progress in the national economy, no rapid development of productive forces of the country can be expected.

A speedy and preferential expansion of the production of machine tools, therefore, is vital to the implementation of the three major tasks of technical revolution which require the realization of mechanization and automation in every field of the national economy for freeing all the working men and women from arduous labour.

To solve, in the first place, the problem of reducing the distinctions between heavy and light labour, comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation must be effected in the mining industry and the mechanization be pushed ahead in construction, loading and unloading. Further, all the production processes in which heat-affected work and work detrimental to health remain must be mechanized or automatized and switched over to remote control step by step.

For the successful settlement of all these problems, we must effect technological renovation, first of all, in the machine tools industry and quickly increase the volume of production. This alone will strengthen the material and technological basis of the machine-building industry itself, boost its production capacity and provide the possibility of adequately manufacturing large numbers of up-to-date machines and equipment for mechanization and automation.

The solution of the question of lessening the differences between industrial and agricultural labour through an all-round agricultural mechanization and chemicalization depends largely on the development of the machine tools industry.

The increased production of machine tools will augment the material and technical foundations of auto plants, tractor plants and trailing farm machine factories, raise the output of farm machines and expand and reinforce the bases for making parts of farm machines and repair centres. Besides, it will afford capability to turn out quantities of effective machines and equipment needed for land adjustment and other large-scale nature-remaking projects. More machine tools are also required to develop the food-processing industry and to increase the production of modern utensils and to free women from heavy household work. To process subsidiary and staple foods on a large scale and increase the output of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots and many other kitchen utensils we must improve the material foundations and technical equipment in the existing plants and build new factories.

The machines and equipment needed for this purpose can be quickly produced only through the expansion of the production of machine tools. That is why Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, defined the production of machine tools as the main link, as the central question of the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution and set forth the wise policy of concentrating efforts on this vital link so that the whole chains of the three major tasks and the Six-Year Plan may be solved.

He personally visited the Huichon Machine Tool Factory in February last year when we had just started the Six-Year Plan and inspired the workers there to stand in the van of the struggle for automation. This gave rise to a great movement for technological renovation and rapid upswing in the production of machine tools and technological progress in our country.

Holding high the torch of technological revolution lit by him, the workers in Huichon automated and specialized production processes and topped the level of turning out 10,000 machine tools a year. Innovations were also made in all the machine tools plants in Kusong, Mangyongdae, Chongjin and other places. As a result, in 1971, the first year when we set to the three major tasks of technical revolution, the production of machine tools far outstripped the level envisaged for 1976, the end year of the Six-Year Plan.

The Leader also set forth the policy of quickly increasing the variety of machine tools along with the continued growth of their output. His policy on the rapid expansion of the variety of machine tools such as special machine tools, automatic and semi-automatic machine tools, large machine tools, effective single-purpose machine tools etc. is an intelligent policy which makes it possible to ensure the balance of assortments of machine tools, give the fullest play to the capabilities of the engineering industry and provide the possibility of supplying a greater number of machines and equipment needed for the implementation of the three major tasks of technical revolution.

In accordance with his instruction, major engineering factories, to say nothing of the specialized machine tool plants, launched a mass campaign to make one or more kinds of machine tools and to manufacture the machine tools needed to perfect their production processes. As a result, machine tools have now greatly increased in variety.

Thus, under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a big breakthrough has been made for the implementation of the three major tasks of technical revolution in our country, and the noble cause of freeing all the working people from toilsome labour is being quickly realized.

Li Chan Sun

Local Industry in a Mountainous County

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in June 1958 and put forward a unique line of setting up more than one local industry factory in each town and county through a nation-wide movement.

In accordance with the line of the Leader on developing medium- and small-scale local industry side by side with large scale central industry in the production of consumer goods, the working people in our country erected a great number of local industry factories in a short span of time by mobilizing reserves latent in localities through a nation-wide movement. As a result, our light industry bases were solidly built up and a great change took place in the production of consumer goods.

Some time ago I paid a visit to Chonchon county, Chagang Province, a mountainous area.

Many-storeyed apartment houses and one-storeyed cosy dwellings on the limpid Tokro-gang River, mountains shooting into the blue and tall factory chimneys standing here and there—all around me were so well harmonized that the town of Chonchon looked like a beautiful painting.

Upon my arrival at the town, I called on the chief engineer of the local industry agency of the county, who explained to me how matters stood with the local industry in his county. I was told that in order to carry through the teaching of the Leader given at the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the people in the county, too, set up five factories including a textile mill, an ironware factory and a food-stuff factory, in a matter of several months by enlisting all the locally obtainable reserves through a movement of the whole masses. "In a little over ten years since then," the chief engineer said, "all these factories have developed into modernly-equipped ones, new factories have been built and now 20 local industry factories are in operation in this county."

He added: "Our county could not produce even a single kind of industrial goods before but today our county turns out more than 1,100 kinds of goods."

With this explanation he took me to a textile mill in his county.

Weavers in neat overalls, with red kerchiefs around their heads, were examining the movement of the weaving machines, busily threading their way through the machines.

According to what the factory director said, this factory had only three looms when it was commissioned. But later on, with the active assistance from central industry plants and financial aid from the state it gradually consolidated its material and technical foundations at a fast pace.

Upholding the line of rapidly enhancing the level of mechanization of local industry factories, a line set forth at the Changsong Joint Conference in August 1962, the workers of the textile mill steadily improved its technical equipment. Now all production processes of the mill have been mechanized or automated and two million square metres of fabrics of superior quality are turned out every year and all the fabrics produced here are of the finest stuff.

Such an amazing progress is not confined to this textile mill alone. I learned that the ironware factory operated by only seven handicraftsmen at the beginning is now adequately furnished with up-to-date facilities like centrally-run factories and that it puts out 182 kinds of articles.

The foodstuff factory, clothing factory and wooden daily necessaries factory are also said to have made marked progress.

The local industry of this county has made a greater radical development especially since the national meeting of active workers in the field of local industry held in February 1970.

In order to meet more satisfactorily the ever-growing demand of the people for consumer goods, the Leader gave at the meeting a programmatic instruction that several more local industry factories should be set up in every county through the enlistment of all reserves and potentialities in localities, that the aid to local industry by all domains of the national economy should be strengthened and that the variety and quantity of consumer goods should be increased and their quality raised.

In hearty response to the teaching of the Leader, the people in this county built seven new local industry factories in a matter of a few months.

The nice kitchen utensils factory with its modern installations was erected just at that time, I was told.

Looking round these factories, I clearly perceived the real meaning of the words of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"If functionaries make up their minds and set to work, using their brains and mobilizing the creative power and wisdom of the masses, it is fully possible for them to secure in their own localities manpower, equipment and raw materials needed in newly building up local industry factories."**

The local industry factories in the county turn out goods with locally available materials and the quality of their products is very high.

In the production of goods all the local industry factories in the county mainly use by-products of central industry plants and leather, fur and timber and various waste materials obtainable in localities. Besides, in the county there are different kinds of good raw material bases including those of fruit, vegetable and oil-bearing crops and the processing of wild plants and fruit peculiar to the mountainous area is done. At present, local raw materials make up over 85 per cent of the total amount of raw materials now in use in the local industry factories in the county.

Those things which were not used so effectively or thrown away uselessly in the past are now processed into fine consumer goods.

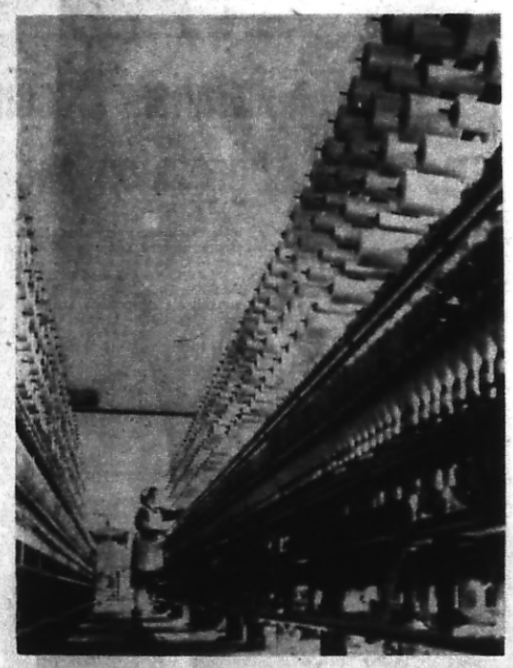
Today more than 1,000 kinds of special "Chonchon goods" satisfy the demand of the inhabitants of the county, with some articles being exported to foreign countries.

The rapid development of the local industry has converted Chonchon county, once an industrial goods consuming area, into a mighty industrial goods producing area. It is also exerting a great influence on the furtherance of the technological civilization of this mountainous county.

Having already carried out their two year assignments of the Six-Year Plan, the local industrial workers here are now again unfolding a vigorous increased production struggle to fulfil their plan for this year by October 10.

Such development of the local industry in Chonchon county deeply convinced me of the sagacious leadership of the Leader for the rapid increase of the production of consumer goods and its great vitality.

Sim Nung Mok



Workers of the Hwangju Textile Mill are afire with the determination to fulfil their first three-year assignments of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule
Photo by Bak Jong Guk

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing the U.S. Imperialists' Vicious Schemings to Doggedly Obstruct Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on July 8 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for still viciously scheming to obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea at all costs at a time when the joint statement of the north and the south announced recently enjoys warm support and welcome from the entire people of north and south Korea and the peace-loving people of the whole world.

The spokesman said:

On July 5, the U.S. State Department spokesman blustered that "the United States will continue its programme of modernizing the south Korean armed forces" even if negotiations take place on peaceful reunification between north and south Korea and that "there are no plans to make reductions in the U.S. troops in south Korea" and openly argued that the south Korean authorities should approach the negotiation from the "position of strength."

This is one more intolerable and open challenge to the Korean people, and this glaringly reveals the dark designs of the U.S. imperialists to wreck the north-south negotiations and keep tension in Korea, going against the trend of the times.

The programme of modernizing the south Korean armed forces vaunted by the U.S. authorities is intended to carry into effect the "Nixon doctrine" for "making Koreans fight Koreans" in Korea, and their refusal to withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea reveals their scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea and keep their tight hold on south Korea as a complete colony.

The provocative outburst itself let out by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department this time once again clearly proves that neither the removal of tension in Korea nor the final solution of the question of peaceful reunification is possible as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces stay on in south Korea.

Why are the U.S. imperialists trying impudently to meddle in the efforts of the Koreans to seek national unity and reunify the country independently and peacefully, at a time when the people of the whole world are sending up cheers, hailing them?

At this moment when the Korean people, after a long separation, have just sat face to face at one table, and promised to each other to strive to achieve reunification independently, why are they trying to spoil the good atmosphere by throwing cold water?

The U.S. imperialists must bear full responsibility for all the consequences which will arise from at a time when the situation in Korea is taking a favourable turn thanks to the sincere efforts of the DPRK Government.

We once again strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop at once their interference in the internal affairs of our country, withdraw from south Korea the U.S. forces going under the cloak of "United Nations Forces" and disband the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

21st Meeting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The 21st meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held in Panmunjom on July 10 at a time when the whole nation is overwhelmed with joy and excitement and fresh ardor for national reunification after the announcement of the historic joint statement of the north and the south.

The meeting discussed the question on composition of the delegations to the full-dress talks and their suites, the fourth item on the agenda of the preliminary talks.

At the meeting our side, first of all, recalled that at the first meeting of the preliminary talks our side had proposed to form delegations of 5 to 7 members to the full-dress talks with the chiefs of the two Red Cross organizations (chairman and president) being their respective heads and urged the south Korean side to accept this proposal of our side.

The south Korean side agreed to forming a 7-member delegation on each side. Thus an agreement was reached on composing a 7-member delegation on each side to the full-dress talks. But, the south Korean side refused to accept the proposal of our side on choosing the chiefs of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides as heads of the delegations, arguing that this would make the talks "top-level talks" and "heads of the delegations should be chosen at the last meeting of the preliminary talks" and "there is no need to determine the rank of the heads of the delegations."

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, repeatedly explained to the south Korean side that to determine the rank of heads of the delegations was one of the tasks of the preliminary talks, the chiefs of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides should be heads of the delegations to the full-dress talks in the light of importance of the north-south Red Cross talks now going on amid the concern of the whole nation and the vast work to be done by the talks and in view of the fact that it is a most important undertaking of the Red Cross organizations of the north and south to successfully steer the talks and mitigate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen scattered in the north and south. But no agreement was reached on this matter as the south Korean side failed to approach the just proposal of our side with understanding.

It was agreed at the meeting that the date of the 22nd meeting of the preliminary talks should be decided through the permanent telephone liaison offices in Panmunjom.

After the meeting closed the delegates of the two sides had a rest together in the lounge of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing Barbarous Bombing Raids of U.S. Imperialists on Viet Nam

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on July 7 denouncing the U.S. imperialists who are perpetrating with increased frenzy barbarous bombing raids on the whole areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The statement recalls that Nixon shamelessly declared the "civilian targets" and dykes were spared bombing, while continuing with indiscriminate bombing of the DRVN. This glaringly exposes the hypocritical and deceptive nature of "peace" advertized by U.S. imperialism, the statement remarks.

It says:

The Korean people sternly denounce with surging indignation the robber-like atrocities of the U.S. imperialists in their continued bombing of the DRVN and fully support the statement of the DRVN Foreign Ministry dated July 4.

Declaring that the stand of the Korean people supporting the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is unshakable, the statement stresses in conclusion:

As long as the U.S. imperialists refuse to stop the aggression on Viet Nam, the Korean people will assist with might and main to the last the heroic Vietnamese people in the just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The delegates of the two sides having a rest together after the meeting

Miserable Fate of Sato Clique of Japan

The Sato cabinet of Japan resigned en bloc on July 6. Bitterly denounced and rejected by the Japanese people and public circles at large, Sato was compelled to give up the post of prime minister, which he retained for nearly 8 years, before discharging his duty.

The wretched fate of Sato is an inevitable outcome of the anachronistic policy of subservience to the U.S. and overseas aggression, the anti-popular policy to which he clung during his term of office.

Sato had tightened the reactionary U.S.-Japan compact, stepped up the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism and converted Japan into a hotbed of aggression and war for the conquest of Asia.

Sato was the first to accept the notorious "Nixon doctrine." He affixed his signature to the aggressive "U.S.-Japan joint statement" and made desperate efforts for imperialist military expansion to realize the wild ambition of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by force of arms in return for his active service as the boss of military shock-brigade in prosecuting the U.S. imperialists' "new Asia policy."

In particular, the Sato clique, instigated by U.S. imperialism, concluded the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty" and intensified the manoeuvres of reinvasion of south Korea as never before. Further, consistently pursuing a vicious hostile policy toward our country, they zealously helped and joined the U.S. imperialists in their move for new war provocation and openly raved about a "forestalling attack" on the northern half of the Republic.

Besides, the Sato clique acted as a partner and active assistant of U.S. imperialism in its war of aggression in Viet Nam and persistently followed the "two Chinas" scheme of U.S. imperialism, continuing a malicious, hostile policy against the People's Republic of China.

Internally, the reactionary Sato group spurred on the militarization and fascistization of socio-political life to establish the system of aggression for overseas expansion and indulged in harsh exploitation and plunder of the people.

As all facts clearly show, it is only too natural that the U.S.-toeing policy of Sato, his manoeuvre of militarist overseas expansion and his reactionary anti-popular policy met with the strong condemnation and rejection by the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world including the Japanese people.

The Japanese reactionaries must not stick to the U.S.-toeing policy any longer. They must look straight at the changed reality of Asia and must not repeat reckless action.

The Japanese reactionaries should, above all, repeal the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty" and discontinue their reinvasion scheme against south Korea.

The Japanese government should refrain from all acts of obstructing the independent, peaceful reunification of the Korean people.

The realization of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification will be greatly conducive to peace in Asia and the world.

The Japanese government should renounce its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The struggle of the Japanese people is very important in frustrating the aggressive scheme of the Japanese militarists." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 35.)

In Japan, the struggle of the people against the militarist policies of aggression and war is growing fiercer day by day.

The Japanese and other peoples in Asia who suffered the consequences of Japanese militarist overseas aggression will never tolerate its repetition.

If the Japanese government, ignoring the desire of the Japanese people and demand of the times, follows in the footsteps of Sato for aggression against the people, it will not be able to escape a more serious political bankruptcy than the Sato group's.

Chin Bang Hun

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Friendship Visits

★ A Chinese delegation headedpiane on June 30 for a visit to by Tu Hsing-yuan, Vice-Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power of the People's Republic of China and Chinese Director General of the Board of Directors of the Korean-Chinese Amnok-gang Hydro-Electric Power Company, arrived in Pyongyang by train on June 30.

★ The Soviet State Moscow Chorus with N.B. Solovyeva, Deputy Director of the Cultural Department of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Regional Soviet and Merited Artist of the Russian SFSR, as its head and with Prof. V.G. Sokolov, Art Instructor of the Soviet State Moscow Chorus and Soviet People's Artist, as its deputy head, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on June 29 for a visit to our country.

★ The second group of Chinese tourists for friendship visit to Korea headed by Tsung Hsi-yun, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang by train on June 30.

★ A delegation of workers in Tokyo arrived in Pyongyang by our country on the invitation of the Pyongyang City Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The delegation consisted of Kazuo Saito, Vice-Chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Council of Trade Unions, as its head and Tatsuru Yokoyama, Representative Member of the Japan-Korea Joint Council of Workers and General Director of the Joint Council of Tokyo Metropolitan Neutral Trade Unions, as its member.

★ A Cuban judo team arrived in Pyongyang by plane on July 1 for a visit to our country under this year's plan for exchange of sports teams between Korea and Cuba.

★ A delegation of the Romanian National Women's Council headed by its Vice-Chairman Suzana Gal-pal arrived in Pyongyang by plane on July 4 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

★ An educational delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Hafri Nasawat, Vice-Minister of Education of the SAR, arrived in Pyongyang on July 4 by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Common Education.

★ A Hungarian writers delegation headed by writer Chak Gyula arrived in Pyongyang by plane on July 4 for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Writers' Union of Korea.

★ A government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by Omar Budjellab, Minister of Public Health, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on July 4 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Government.

★ The delegation of the First Province of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Duah Ahmad Ganim, Governor of First Province of the PDRY, who had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang by plane on July 4.

★ The delegation of the Pan-Cyprian Federation of Labour headed by Akis A. Fantis, Special Secretary of the PCFL, who had been on visit to our country, left Pyongyang by plane on July 4.

★ The Soviet writers delegation headed by Sergei Smirnov, Member of the Central Committee of the Writers' Union of the Soviet Union, who had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang by plane on July 4.

U.S. Imperialism Becomes More Nefarious in Its Manoeuvres of Aggression and War Under the Cloak of "Peace"

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The deeper the imperialists sink into a quagmire, the more persistently they cling to the 'double-dealing tactics' of holding an olive branch in one hand and brandishing a bayonet in the other and the more vicious they become in their manoeuvres of aggression and war under the cloak of 'peace.'" ("The Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory," Eng. ed., p. 13.)

It is a customary practice of the imperialists in a bad fix to intensify the manoeuvres of aggression and war without letup, covering their sinister nature of aggression with a cloak of "peace."

Today the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of imperialism, incessantly carry out the manoeuvres of aggression and war everywhere in the world under specious signboards such as "peace," "negotiation" and so on.

Why do the Nixon clique, a band of warmaniacs, blow the "peace" trumpet so loudly? It is because the U.S. imperialists face a serious crisis at home and abroad.

Now their economic crisis is being aggravated still more due to their war of aggression, frantic armament race and the militarization of the economy.

Production keeps dwindling. Dollar has been sharply depreciated as a result of the currency crisis. Military expenditure increases rapidly and the budgetary deficit and the state liabilities show a record figure. All the burdens resulting from the aggression and the militarization of the economy fall on the working people. Prices are skyrocketing and real wages of working people keeps going down. The number of the unemployed increases day by day and runs into more than ten millions. International balance of payments is aggravated and the trade goes into the red all the time.

The U.S. imperialists are confronted with a serious political crisis, too.

At present a deeper social unrest prevails in the United States. The mass anti-war and anti-government movements of the American people gain momentum. They strongly demand the Nixon clique to "stop the policy of aggression and war at once." The GIs' anti-war sentiment and war-weariness grow with each passing day.

Contradictions within the U.S. ruling circles have reached their zenith and antagonism between the imperialist powers gets acuter for market and sphere of influence.

The U.S. imperialists are driven into a hot water in their external relations.

They are isolated from their satellite countries, not to speak of their imperialist allies.

They are down-and-out, dealt one blow after another particularly in Korea and Indochina, and in other parts of Asia and the rest of the world.

The revolutionary vigilance of the world people is heightened more and more and the ranks of anti-U.S. struggle are expanding quickly. The people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war has become an irresistible trend of the times.

As facts show, the U.S. imperialists earn the bitter hatred and denunciation of the American people and the peoples in the rest of the world. The myth of their "mightiness" has been burst to smithereens, and internationally they are isolated to the extreme.

The overall failure of their aggressive policy and the internal and international situation turning unfavourably to them have convinced them that they can never achieve their aggressive designs by the "policy of strength" alone.

That is why they have worked out a "peace strategy," to which they are now sticking fast in their desperate attempt to carry their aggressive global strategy into effect by camouflaging their aggressive nature and diverting the attention of peoples at home and abroad under the signboard of "peace."

The flames of war spread more furiously in Indochina due to the frenzied aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Their war of aggression on Viet Nam that has lasted for more than ten years is a concentric indication of their ferocity, barbarity and brazenness.

The U.S. imperialists have been conducting the barbaric, scorched-earth operations of "burning all, killing all and destroying all" in the real sense of the words, hurling into Viet Nam the large, modernly-equipped units of their aggressor troops and mercenaries of their satellite countries and spending 30 billion dollars annually.

Recently in particular, the U.S. imperialists have laid mines in the sea off all ports of North Viet Nam to blockade them. Meanwhile, they are killing the peaceful inhabitants in cold blood and destroying the cultural, economic and health institutions by sending large numbers of planes and war vessels to incessantly carry on the outrageous, indiscriminate bombing and bombardment on all parts of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

They are engrossed in the barbarous, frenzied scorched-earth operations against the patriotic forces in Cambodia, continuing with the bombing on its liberated areas. In Laos they are stepping up the "special war."

The situation in Indochina shows patently that the Nixon clique are the wicked enemy of peace.

The same is true of the situation in Korea.

Behind the fraudulent farce of "cut-back of U.S. army" occupying south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have shipped there on a large scale their naval and air forces and various kinds of military equipment including guided missiles from Japan and the U.S. proper in order to reinforce their aggressive armed forces. They are perfecting the systems for speedily transporting by the sea and the air their huge aggressive forces and war materiel to south Korea at any time.

They have frequently violated our territorial air and committed armed provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line without letup, while stepping up the "modernization" of the "ROK army."

The U.S. imperialists manoeuvre to use the revived Japanese militarists as an agent and a "shock force" in their Korean aggression in accordance with the aggressive "Nixon doctrine," and the Japanese militarists, taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves, are daily intensifying their machinations for reinvasion of south Korea and are cutting up rough to wrest back their old position of colonial ruler in Korea.

As facts tell, the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes the Korean nation are undergoing, the basic obstacle to the Korea's peaceful reunification and the source of constant tension and danger of war in Korea.

They have committed all manners of crimes in an attempt to separate Taiwan from China and have not yet pulled out from the island. They are actively inveigling the revived Japanese militarists in the anti-China plot. U.S. imperialism is a basic obstacle to liberation of Taiwan and territorial integrity of China.

The U.S. imperialists are actively egging the Israeli aggressors on to the anti-Arab campaign continually giving them military aid under the specious name of "military balance." Meanwhile, the cunning U.S. imperialists are blowing the "peace" trumpet under the pretexts of "fair solution" and "arbitration" in an effort to dampen the anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle of Arab people and make them give up their just struggle.

The reckless anti-Arab moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are jeopardizing peace and security in the Near and Middle East and are keying up the tension to the highest pitch.

The U.S. imperialists are stretching their crooked hands of aggression not only to Asia and the Near and Middle East but also to all continents, all regions and all countries, trying time and again to trigger off war and hampering the people's struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

All facts prove that the Nixon clique's advertisement of "peace" is a war policy in an inverted form and serves as an excuse for intensifying the manoeuvres of aggression and war while deceiving and fooling the people.

Aggression and war are the immutable nature of imperialism. Genuine peace can never be expected till imperialism meets its doom.

The revolutionary people in Asia and the rest of the world must always heighten vigilance against the desperate "double-dealing tactics" of the U.S. imperialists, hit them by joint efforts and thoroughly frustrate their aggressive moves.

The U.S. imperialists can never save themselves from their sealed fate, no matter what crafty and vicious manoeuvres of aggression they may resort to.

It is the irresistible trend of our era that imperialism ruins and people win in their revolutionary struggle.

Pak Ju Sol

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